

Figure 1

Modified SSA-conversion process

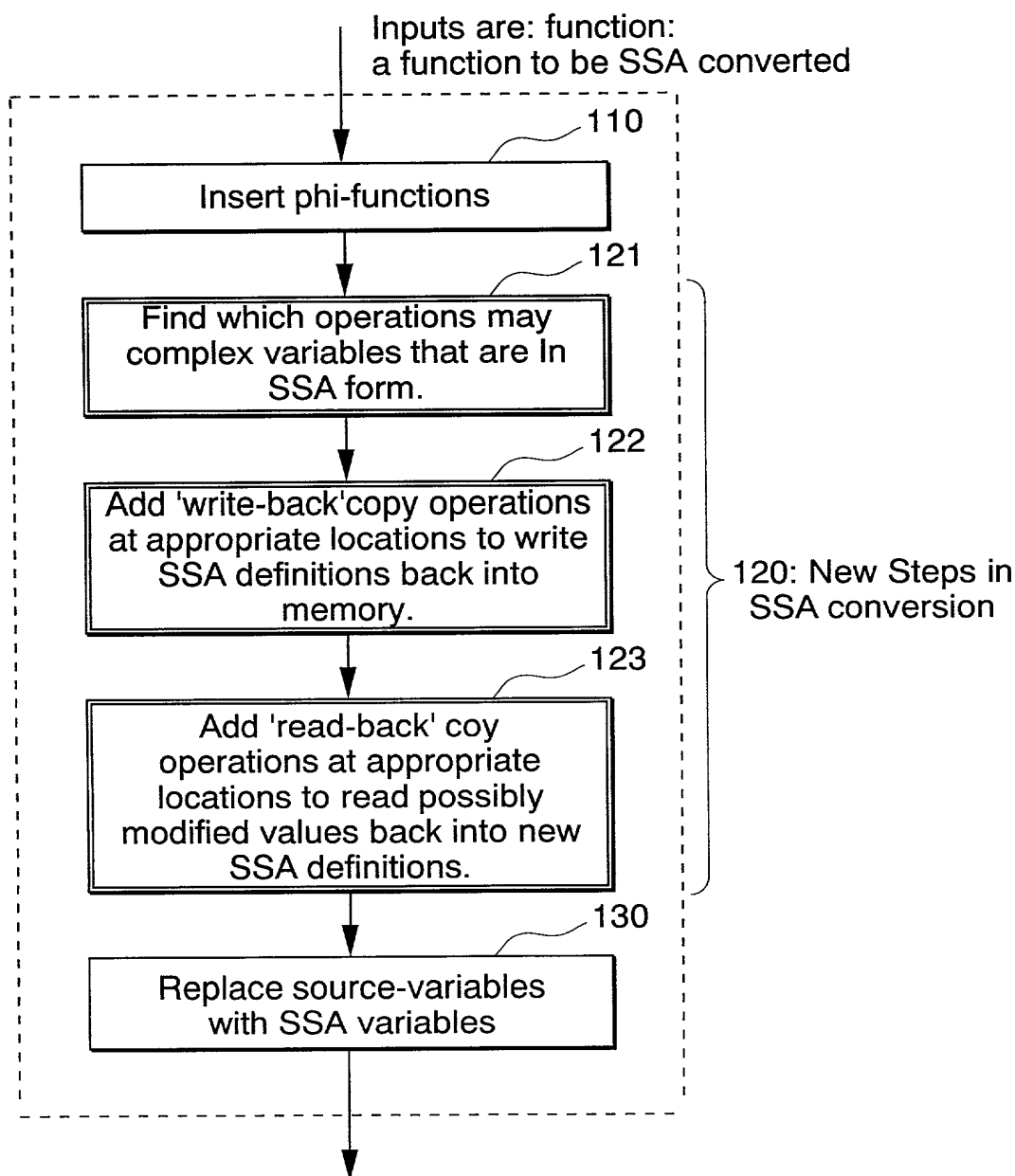


Figure 2
Overall compiler control flow

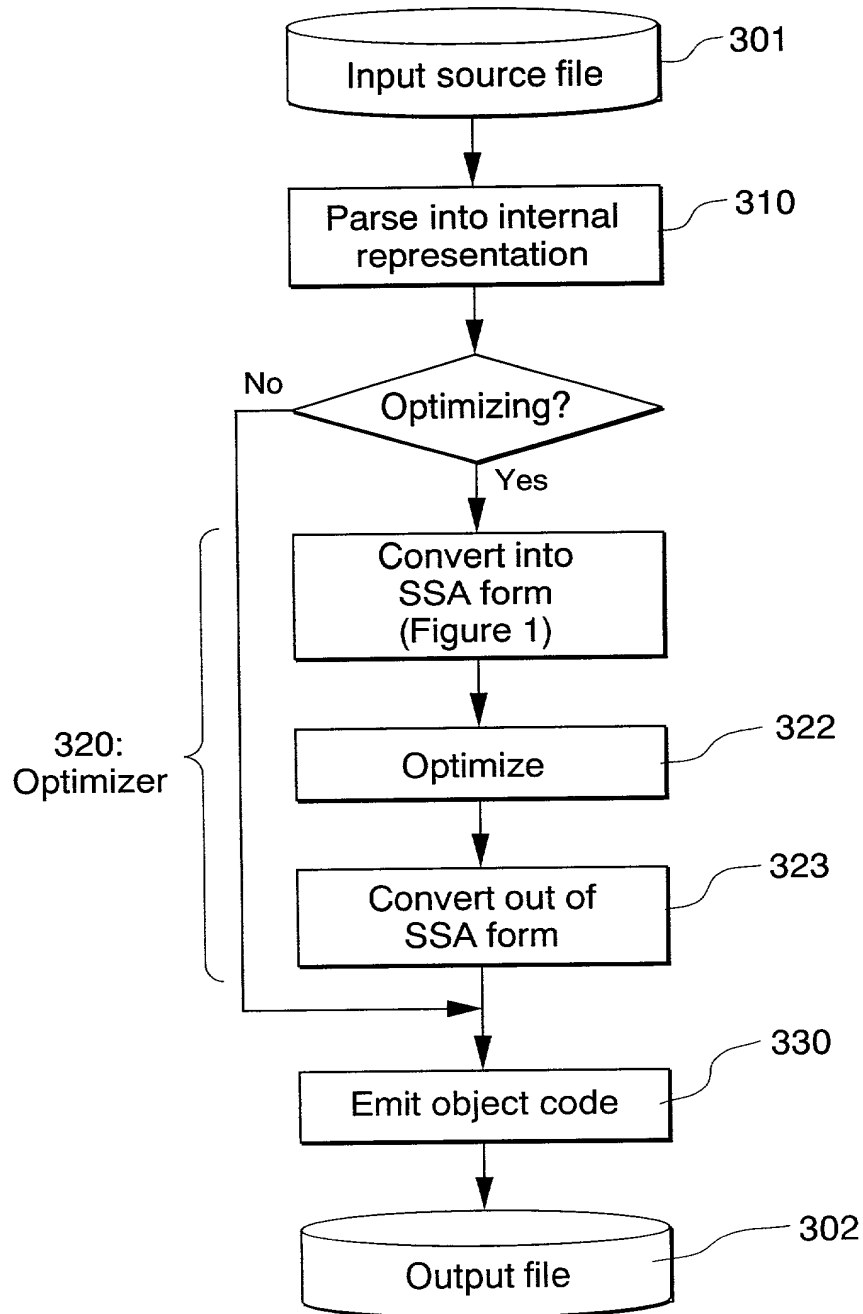


Figure 3
Program representation

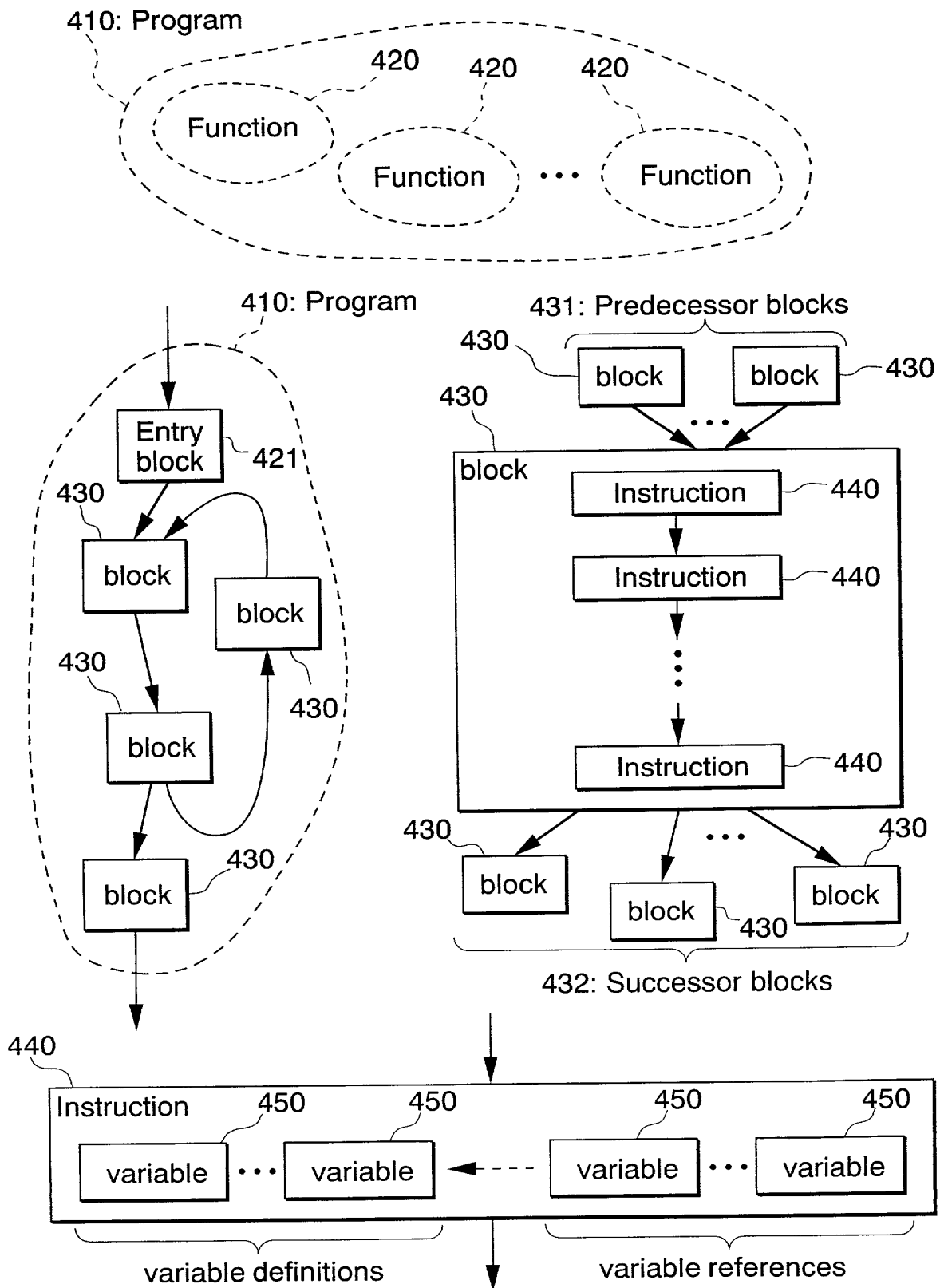
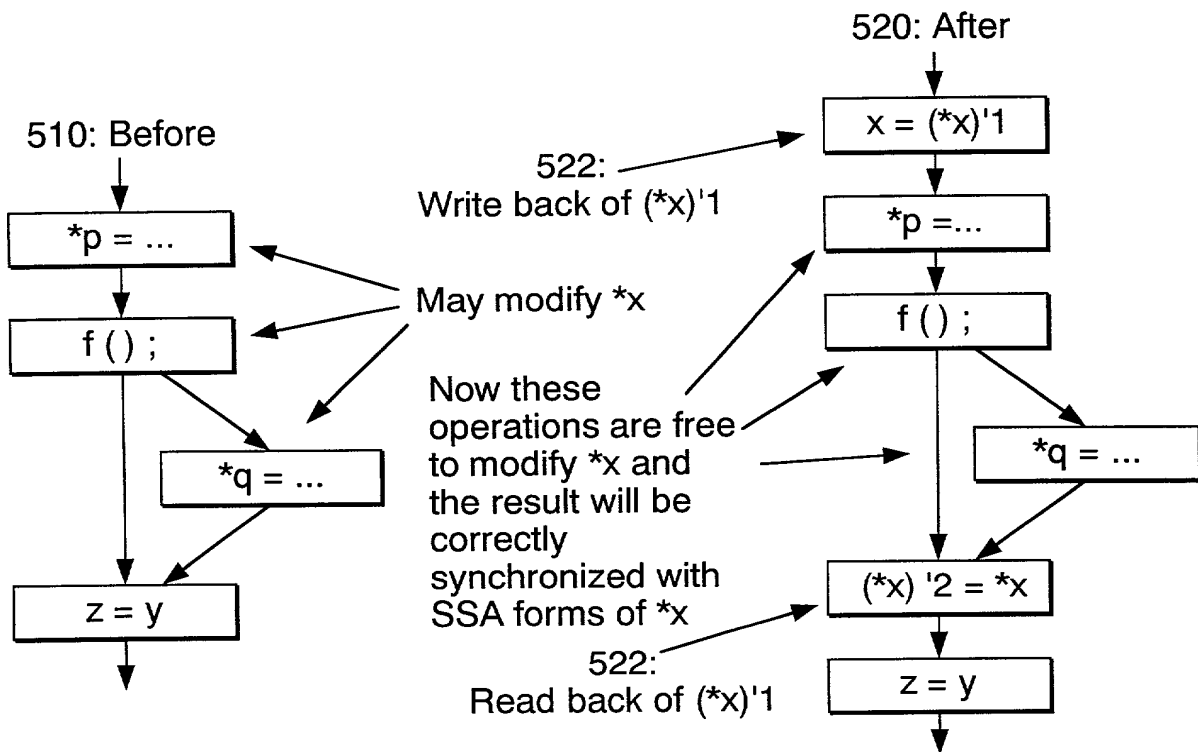


Figure 4

Placement of read/write-backs for the SSA form of $*x$, $(*x)'1$



530: A more naive method for synchronization introduces many read/write-backs

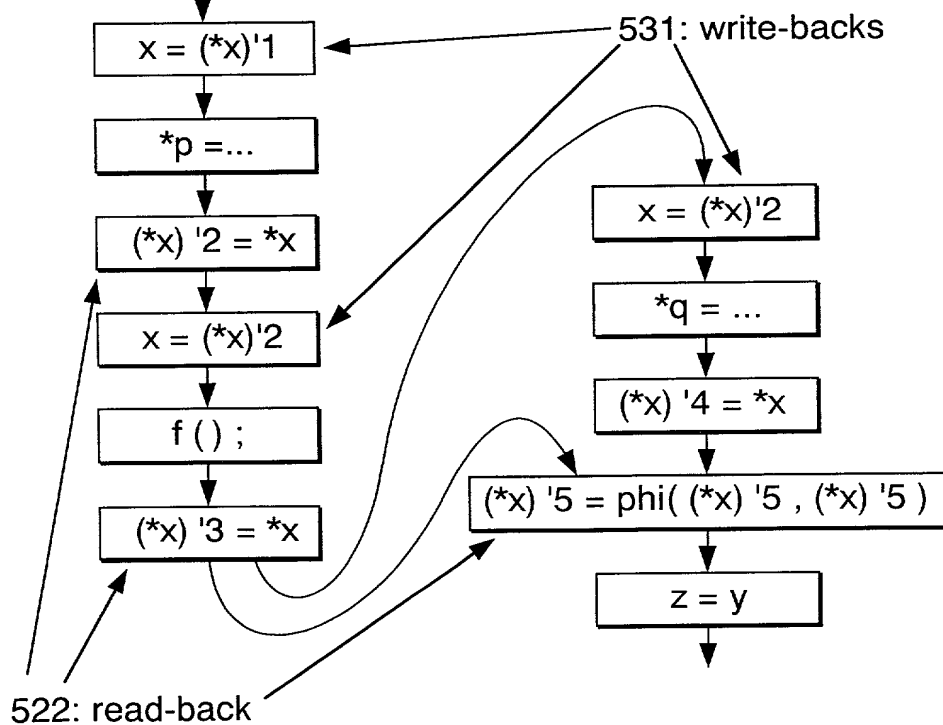


Figure 5
The procedure 'add_syncs_and_write_backs'

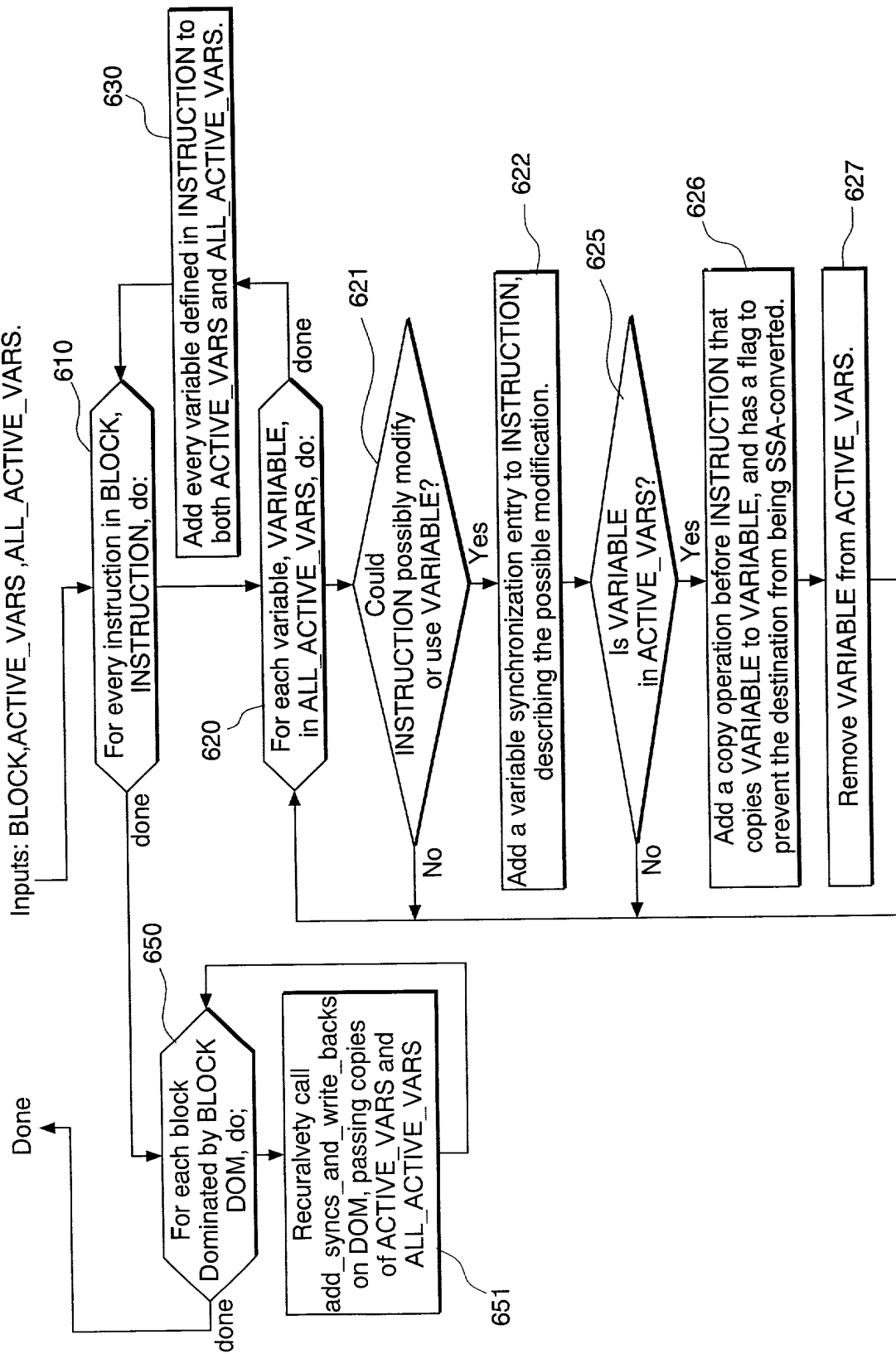


Figure 6
Conversion step (a'.III), insertion of read-backs

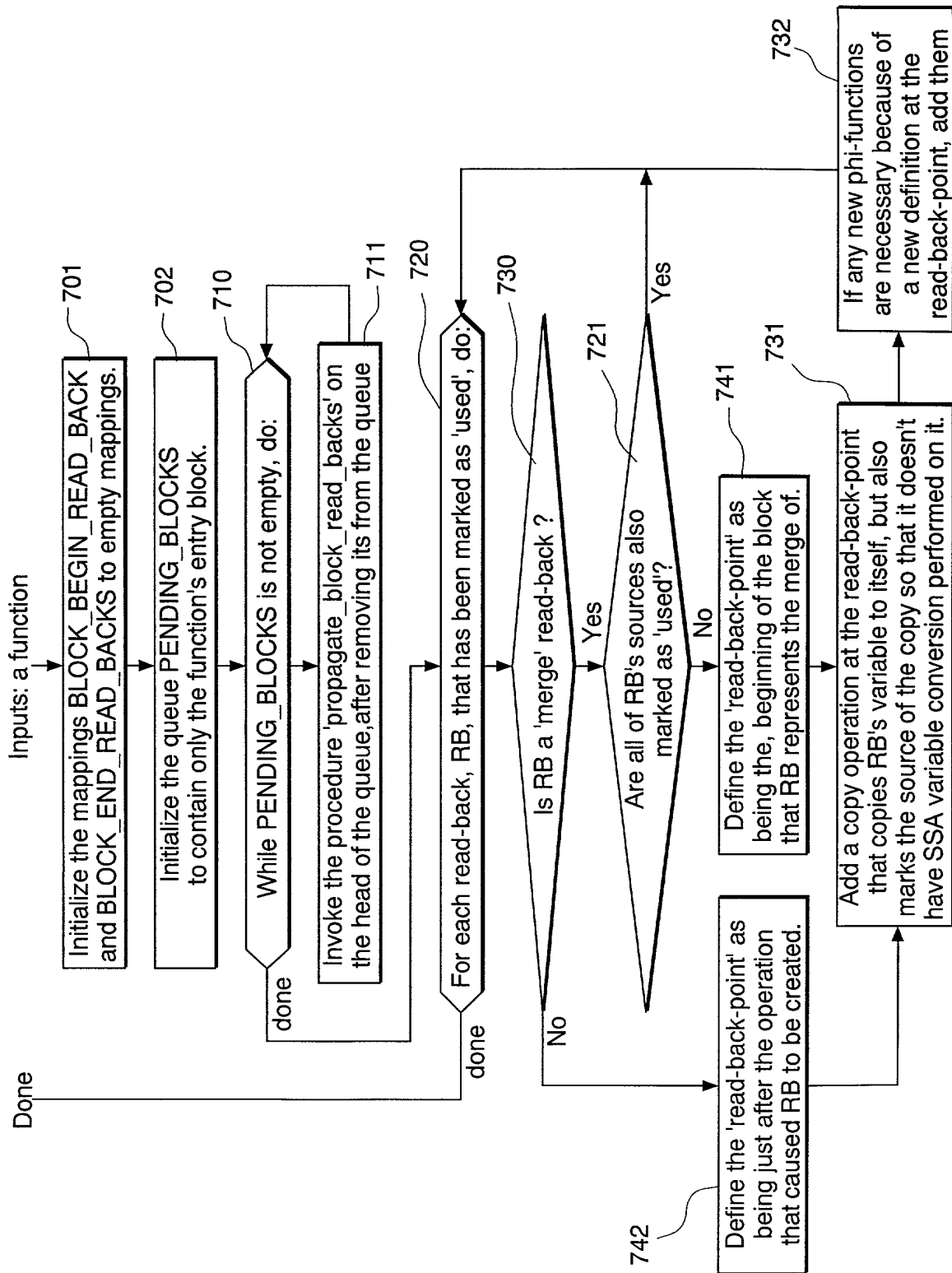


Figure 7A
The procedure 'propagate_read_backs'

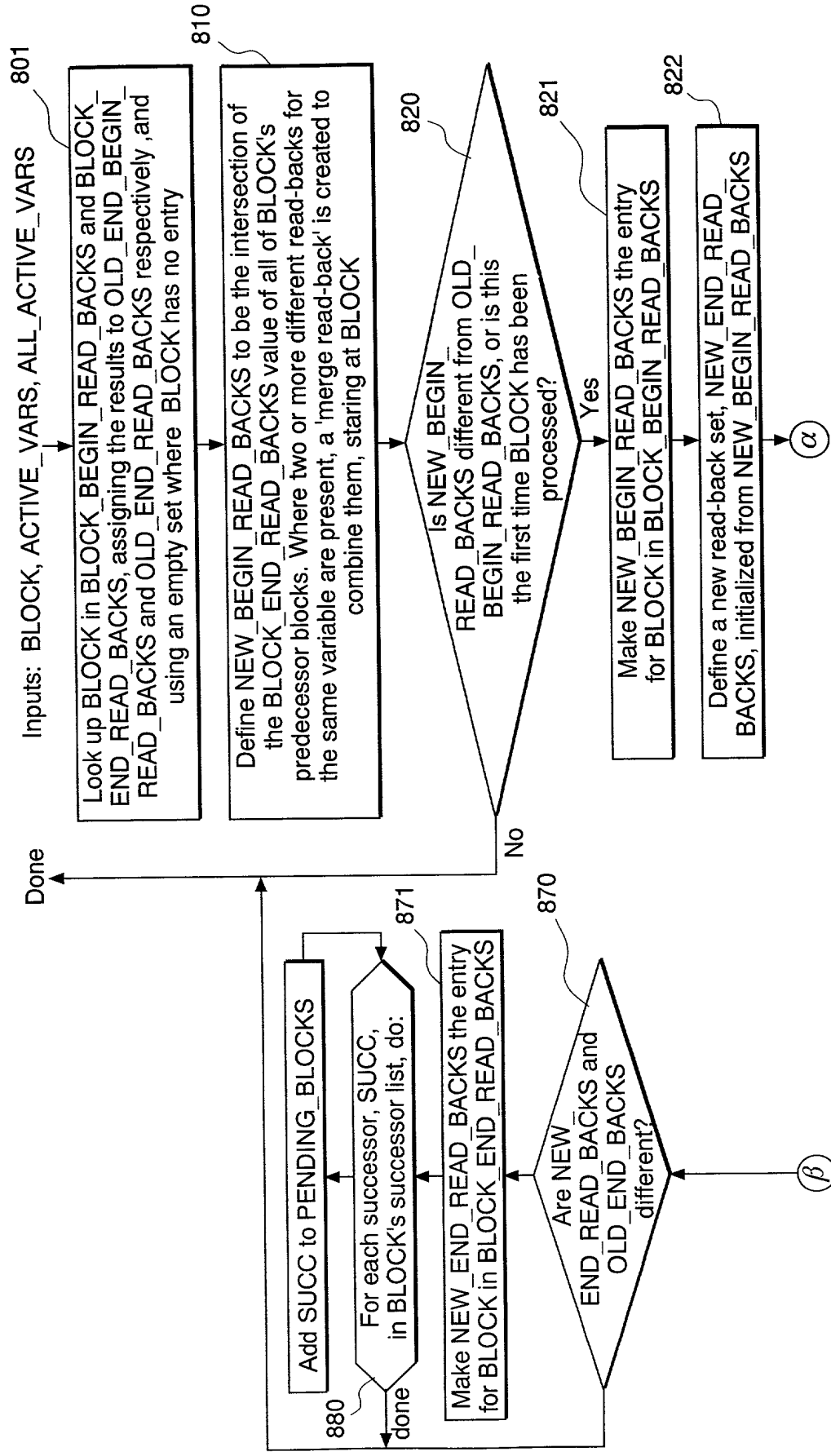


Figure 7B
The procedure 'propagate_read_backs'

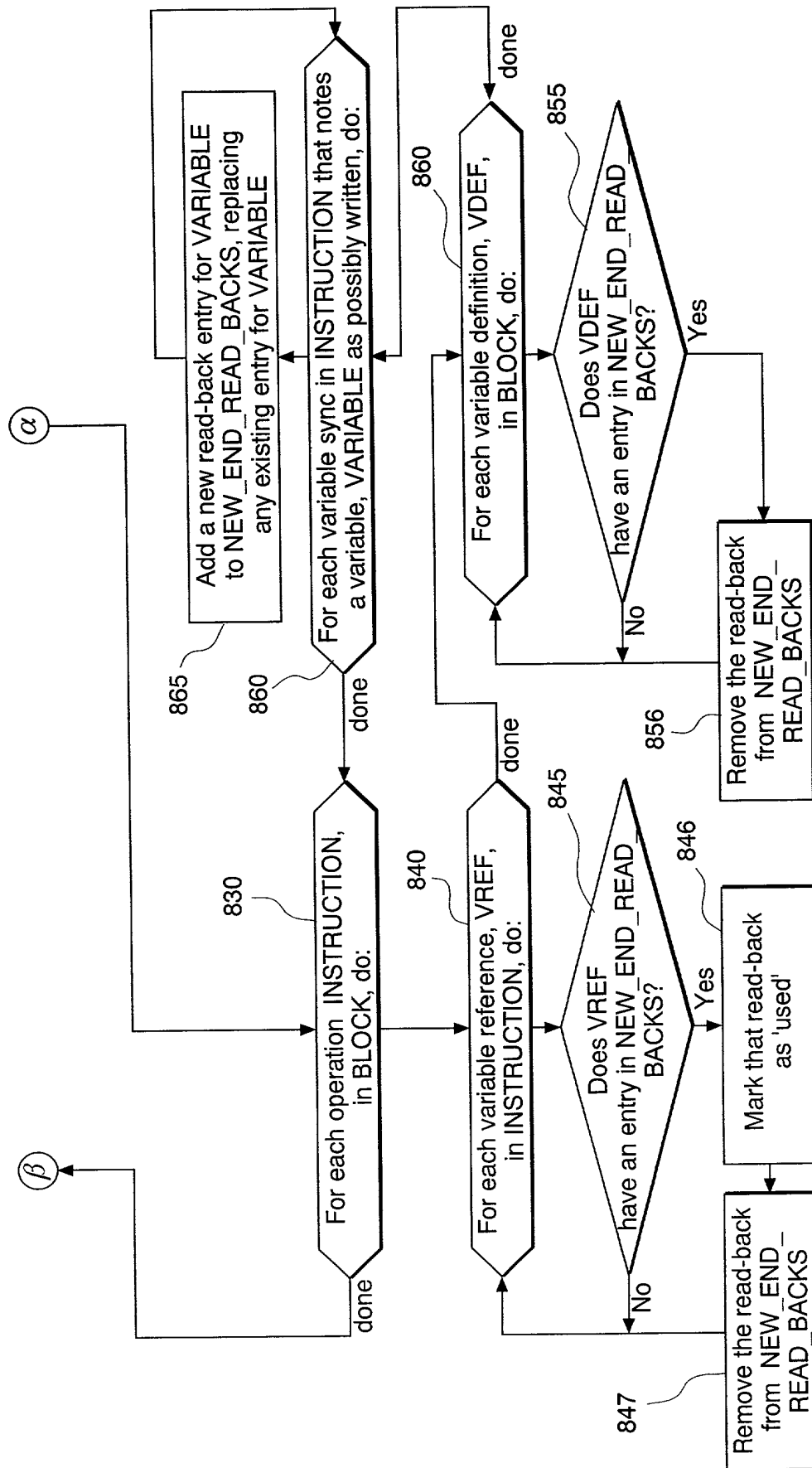


Figure 8

Example source program

This short C program is used to illustrate the invention:

```
extern int g () , h () , i () , x;
int foo (int *p)
{
    (*p) ++;
    if (*P > 10)
    {
        g () ;
        h () ;
        if (x > 5 )
            g () ;
        if (x > 3)
            i ();
        else
            X = *p;
        *P = 5;
    }
    return *p;
}
```

[810]

Here's the same program converted to a slightly more primitive form:

```
int foo (int *p)
{
    block1:
        *p := *p +1;
        if (*P <= 10)
            goto block8;
    block2:
        g () ;
        h () ;
        if (x <= 5)
            goto block4;
    block3:
        g () ;
    block4:
        if (x > 3)
            goto block6;
    block5 :
        x := *p;
        goto block7;
    block6 :
        i ();
    block7 :
        *p := 5;
    block8:
        return *p;
}
```

[B20]

[B40]

[830]

Figure 10

SSA converted program,
with the implementation of read-backs described in this patent

```
int foo (int *p)
{
    int pv1, pv2, pv3;

    block1:
        pv1 = *p + 1;
        if (pv1 <= 10)
            goto block8;

    block2:
        *p = pv1;
        g ();
        h ();
        if (x <= 5)
            goto block4;

    block3:
        g ();

    block4:
        pv2 = *p;
        if (x > 3)
            goto block6;

    block5:
        goto block7;

    block6:
        i ();

    block7 :
        x = phi (block6 : x, block5 : pv2) ;

    block8:
        pv3 = phi (block1: pv1, block7: 5);
        *P = pv3;

    return pv3;
}
```

Figure 11

Register-allocated and SSA-unconverted program

using BBA-form requires having a good register allocator that will merge variables where possible, as it tends to generate a lot of variables with short lifetimes. We assume that here.

```
int foo (int *p)
{
    int pv;

    block1;
    pv = *p + 1;
    if (pv <= 10)
        goto block8;

    block2:
    'P = pv;          /* This writes-back pv to *P. */
    g ();
    h ();
    if (x <= 5)
        goto block4;

    block3 :
    g ();

    block4 :
    if (x > 3)
        goto block6;

    block5:
    x=*p;
    goto block7;

    block6:
    i ();

    block7:
    pv =5;

    block8:
    *P= pv          /* This writes-back PV to *P. */

    return pv;
}
```

Figure 12

Original SSA-conversion process

